## THE STRONGEST MAN.

A Contest in Which Several Modern Giants Will Compete.

PRATS OF THE ANGIENTS OUTDONE.

Lifting a Platform With a Weight Upon it Equal to 20 Men.

HUGE DUMBBELLS TOSSED LIKE STRAWS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK.



in this country will in all probability be treated to a novel and surprising contest Sampson, Cyclops and Sandow, the trio whose feats of strength have been exciting a furore in London; Louis St. Cyr, the Canadian Hercules, and Denis Gallagher,



past a short-necked man with stout legs and a big biceps, calling himself G.—A. Samp-son, and spelling it with a "p," to show that he wasn't related to the other Samson who was so badly tricked by Delilah, has been a redoubtable champion as this Canadian. astounding London audiences by his performances with a young fellow who modestly concealed his identity under the imposing name of Cyclops. They have been performing at the Westminster Aquarium, and sending out all sorts of challenges from the stage to men who labor under the hallucination that they can lift a ton or two with comparative case. Finally, after Sampson had offered a prize of \$500 to the man who could do the feats done by Cyclops, his pupil, and \$2,500 to any man better than himself who might turn up, Eugene Sandow undertook the task. He fairly won the premiums offered by Sampson, but the latter, probably through chagrin, refused to hand

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Some highly amusing stories are told Some highly amusing stories are told about these contests. Sampson, who is not the herculeun person in appearance that his jeats would seem to imply, is a native of Mets, the son of a French mother and a Spanish inther. He speaks seven lauguages, plays sonatas on the piano with the delicate touch of a girl, and has a biceps measuring 14½ inches in repose and 19½ inches when he wrestles with an iron rod or a wire rope. His chest measurement is 44 inches, but when he inflates his lungs he adds several inches to this figure. This peculiarity gave rise to the rumor that he was a native of Chicago and a World's Fair beomer, but this he has indignantly denied.
Sampson, however, visited the United
States several years ago, being then comparatively unknown. Cyclops, his pupil. is 21 years of age and a magnificent speci men of physical development. Sandow is a Pomeranian, and was born

at Konigsberg 22 years ago. For four years he has been trained by Prof. Attila, one of the best known athletic teachers in Germany. His development is superior to that of Sampson, his chest measurement being 45% inches and his bloops and torearm each from 1 to 1% inches larger than those of his rival. He weighs 202 pounds when in congirls, knowing that they could not count dition. Sandow performed in London before the leading sporting men of England,
eclipsing Sampson's most difficult feats,
breaking chain bracelets and wire ropes
with his forearms and bending heavy iron
rods by striking them across his chest, arms

The eminent women of this age, as a rule,
are not noted for their beauty, and it is a and his thighs. The bracelet chains, which rarrhy had a resistance of 2,500 pounds, were looks. snapped like pipestems. Among those who witnessed these extraordinary trials of strength were the Marquis of Queensberry,
Lord de Clifford and Captain Molesworth,
who acted as judges. As the Pomeranian
snapped length after length of the steel
chain bracelets with his biceps and burst the wire ropes with his pectoral muscles men rose in the audience and waved bank notes of big denominations as an invitation to Sampson to beat the white-skinned Sandow if he could: but the former sulked and declined. Sandow then, after lightly tossing a 150-pound dumbbell in the air a few times to keep his hand in, while the judges consulted, performed a trick that caused Sampson to collapse. He placed a chain around his back and neck, and pro-ceeded to lift the 150-pound dumbbell with his hands. The chain snapped, the Brit-ishers yelled, and the referee declared that the Pomeranian had besten the Metz man

THE CANADIAN HERCULES.

When these two, with Sampson's incog-nito comrade, Cyclops, cross the Atlantic, they will meet competitors worthy of their provess. Louis St. Cyr, the "Canadian Hercules," who has challenged Sampson and dow, is 26 years of age, and is a man of of the door. inches tall and weighing 325 pounds; his flesh and muscles are as hard as oak, and he is probably the best weight lifter ever seen in this part of the globe. Another challenger is Denia Gallagher, a nuscellar athlete who formerly resided in Buffalo, and whose specialty is Lancashire wrestling.

The Buffalo boy doesn't care to attempt any chain-breaking feats at present; he prefers aperb development, standing 5 feet 10% school tall and weighing \$25 pounds; his seh and muscles are as hard as oak, and he

to test the strength and skill of the glants at a bout of collar-and-abow wrestling, or a catch-as-catch-can match for any amount.

St. Cyr and Gallagher have both appeared in public contests. The former has put up a 245 pound dumbbell from floor to shoulder and from shoulder to arm's length with one hand. On March 28, 1886, at St. Henri, Canada, he lived a platform on which seven men were seated, and which, also, contained



St. Cyr With 250-Pound Dumb-bell seven dumbbells and a barrel of flour, the

Denis Gallagher, the wonderful trong man of Buffalo, are expected to meet in a public trial of strength and skill, such as has never before been witnessed in the United States. If half the feats said to have been accomplished in England and elsewhere by these means are duplicated here, the exhibition will be one well worth seeing, and will be notable among nineteenth century athletics.

It is prestly hard to believe all the tremendous stories that are told of those fellows who are coming here to show us just what real physical strength means. For many weeks

St. Cyr Weth 250-Pound Dumb-bell seven dumbbells and a barrel of flour, the whole making a dead weight of 2,378 pounds. He repeated this feat six months later. Immediately after this, he placed a barrel of flour upon his shoulder, and followed this up by lifting 3,500 pounds of pig iron with a plank as the hold. His tremendous development will dwarf both Sampson and Sandow and render a contest among these giants decidedly interesting.

There are other great Americane who will in all probability enter the list against the herculean foreigners when they arrive. William B. Curtis, the sporting editor of the Spirif of the Times, is a famous amateur athlete. He has lifted with the harness, 1,250 pounds in New York City. David L. Dowd, of Springfield, has lifted 1,442½ pounds; G. W. Winship, of Boston, 1,200 pounds; Ambrose A. Butts, of Auburn, O., 2,737½ pounds; Dr. John Lucas, of Belleville, Ill., 2,700 pounds, and C. O. Breed, of Lynn, Mass., a barrel of flour weighing 225 pounds, with his hands alone. All these mean compare favorably with the foreign champions. A carpenter named Steras, of Granite Corners, N. Y., aged 80 years, shouldered a 4,000-pound cannon.

A TOUGH SKULLL.

A TOUGH SKULL. Still others in the muscular areas who may be expected to come forward are Powers, the "Cowboy Samson," a celebrated lifter well known in New York City, and Andrew Hall, a medium-sized, finely developed athlete whose best feat is to place a cobblestone on his chest and let a man break it with a sledge hammer. This is the same trick that "Pooley" Mace and Thomas Lambert used to perform 15 years ago when they starred all over the country in the "gladiator statue" business. Hall also does the trick performed by Sandow and Sampson with the iron rods. He bends the rod to a right angle by beating it over his arm or his head, and straightens it out again by the same method. His skull seems to be incapable of injury, and this part of his programme is a puzzle to the medical fraternity. The remarkable feats accomplished by these strong men will not suffer by comparison with the vaunted deeds of the ancients. Milo, the old ox-killer, who used to gorge himself on 20 penneds of meat and 15 pints Still others in the muscular arena who

The records given above go very far to prove that the modern athlete is in every particular the superior of his predecessors.

MENTOR.

PRETTY GIRLS POOR SCHOLARS. The Handsomest Maldens Seldom Excel in Their Studies. Teacher, in Globe-Democrat.]

Ask the teachers in the schools who are the best scholars, and you will find that they will point out the plain ones. These

rarity to find one that has a share of good

Just as Long as Ever.

It has taken much earnest thought by many a genius to bring the skate to its present periected shape, which in a second can be adjusted to any foot, but, despite these improvements, it will always take the young man just as long to put his girl's skate on for her as it did in the days of the old Dutch jumper with its labyrinth of tape-like

DIAMONDS have advanced since July last about 40 percent. This is but the be-ginning of a movement to increase the mar-ket price of precious stones. We predict a further advance of from 50 to 75 per cent the further advance of from 50 to 75 per cent the coming year. Our stock of diamonds was purchased in June just before the advance, and we are still selling goods at the old prices. We take stock January 10, after which we will be compelled to advance our prices on diamonds to meet market prices. We have a large and complete stock. To those contemplating the purchase of diamonds we would say, now is your time. M. G. Cohen, Diamond Expert and Jeweler, 533 Smithfield st. Large street clock in front of the door.

STARS THAT HAVE SE

Bright Lights That Have Shone Upon the Pittsburg Stage.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE THRILLED US Interesting Reminiscences of Famous Tra-

gedians and Comedians.

but because of the bits of other biography that would be woven in with it.

The views of Chuffy Smithers, call-boy, concerning Chuffy Smithers, might be a bit tiresome, but we could put up with that for the sake of getting his views concerning Mr. Tearpassion, the eminent tragedian, or Mr. Feather, the favorite comedian. His recollections of those renowned artists would be delightful in their way. The standpoint would be new, and the criticisms and reflections would have a fresh, impartial independence about them not to be looked for anywhere else.

The thing written would be very different from what the tamous artist himself would write, of course; not necessarily better, but different, giving lights and shadows the great man knows nothing about, and spiced with anecdote and reminiscence the subject of them would probably not have selected. As to truthfulness, not even the manager

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As to truthfulness, not even the manager—not the advance agent himself—could be depended upon for such strict and judicial uprightness of judgment as the unpreiudiced person spoken of. And as to infinite variety, think of the multitude of actors and actresses, great and small, which a callboy actresses, great and small, which a callboy encounters off their guard at one time and

A TASTE OF THE QUALITY. From time to time little fragments secret stage anecdotes get out into the air-at least they used to in the old stock com-pany days—that give a taste of the quality such as an autobiography would have. I don't know whether it was the call-boy, but it was some unconsidered theatrical underling, who gave limited freedom to a bit of gossip concerning one of the great stars who visited Pittsburg years ago. It is a well-known fact that many com-

It is a well-known fact that many comedians sigh for the missing opportunity to shine in high tragedy; and many tragedians believe that they could convulse an audience with laughter if they were to appear in broad comedy. But who would ever have suspected the great Ristori of any ambition to be a dancer?

Yet the gossip referred to indicated just that. It was privately related that one of the attaches of the theater, just before the curtain was to be rung up for the tragedy of the evening, caught a surreptitious glimpse of the renowned artist, when she thought she was alone and safely secluded from all profane eyes. She was posing, but in the

profane eyes. She was posing, but in the most unheard of manner.

The majestic tragedieune was not rehearsing any of the telling attitudes which made Queen Elizabeth, or Mary Stuart, or Media, or Lady Macbeth so grandly effective. Far from it. She was balancing herself on one product trains to spin shout in the limited

ff, was very careful. Perhaps it was because he was too careful Perhaps it was because he was too careful that one of the stage subordinates got into trouble. He had occasion to pass Mr. Forrest as he sat waiting for the time to "go on." He moved with such elaborate care that he "stubbed his toe" against one of the goury feet. Panic almost overthrew the poor fellow, and in the effort to recover himself he struck the same foot a second time. Then

he stood still, prepared for annihilation.

For an instant the pain from the first blow was so great that the tragedian could only gasp, preparatory to the proper explosion of wrath. The second infliction came before the explosion was ready; and then the situa tion was too thrilling for even Edwin For-rest's most tempestuous rhetoric. Nothing in "King Lear" could match it. Consequently there was no outburst at all. The offender was dealt with, but he was simply cut in two by a sharp sarcasm of

courtesy. Bowing low to the unhappy man Mr. Forrest said, with the blandest civility: "Will you favor me by practicing on the other loot for a while? That one is tired!" I hope that story, also, is true. If it is not

Whatever Ristori may have done when she thought nobody was looking, she never did anything funny on the stage. One of her Italian supporters made the audience laugh one night, but she had nothing to do with it. The play was "Macbeth;" and Macduff had just been told of the atrocities committed by the wicked Thane. In the excess of his emotion Macduff thrust his head out of a window and shouted into the wings some Italian words that sounded like "Suke! Suke! Suke!" as if he had discovered a cow in the garden. The audience

But when Lady Mucbeth was before them there was no thought of mirth. Ristori, as the strong and wicked wife of that weak and wicked man, was a terrible fascinating woman. And she was a woman, not a

her names and ane demanded his sword; her signing of his death warrant; her eager walt-ing for the ring which would be his plea for pardon; her terrible grief and remorse when at last the fatal ax has fallen; and the love memories the old woman indulges in as she lies dying, holding the crown upon her head to the last moment—those are scenes which those who witnessed then recall with a thrill

those who witnessed then recall with a thrill even now.

And so of the stronger scenes in "Mary Stuart." That personation found less favor than the other, but there was one very telling situation in it, which stirred the audience to enthusiasm—the interview between Elizabeth and Mary in the park. The English Queen demands that her captive kinewoman shall kneel before her. Mary's haughty spirit will not consent to that, for she is also a Queen. But even Queens may kneel to God, and to God she kneels, leaving Elizabeth to suppose the reverence is for her.

It was a bold stroke for even so eminent It was a bold stroke for even so eminent an actress as Jean Davenport Lander to challenge direct comparison with the great Italian by following hard upon her heels and appearing in these two obseracters, which Ristori had made especially her own.

But Mrs. Lander did it, and did it successfully. Some of her admires may have recreated

short of her, and won a strong vardlet of

That is what Edwin Forrest was, beyond a doubt. Many years ago it was more or less the fashion to stigmatize him as course in his conceptions and inartistic in his methods. If there was truth in those criticisms at any time, he made anoh truth a mere matter of tradition by his later development. The power of his genius, losing none of its strength and grandeur, was quickened and controlled by human insight and human feeling; and his art was of the highest and the best, as the art of genius is art to be.

RAMES THAT ARE ONLY MEMORIES NOW

NAMES THAT ARE ONLY MEMORIES NOW

I sometimes think that if the callboy, or the scene shifter, or the property man of a theater could be brought to the point of writing his autobiography, the result would be some "mighty interesting reading." Not, perhaps, because of the autobiography itself, but because of the hits of other biography that would be woven in with it.

Sand human feeling; and his art was of the highest and the best, as the art of genius is apt to be.

Pittaburg saw much of him, and the seeing was a privilege the memory of which will only end with the ending of life. It seems now as though there was only one King Lear for us to remember, and that the one Edwin Forrest made a reality for us. Was there any other such at any time? The poor old man, broken in mind, body and estate; his kingdom gone, his crown a mist of straw, his children ornel mookers; yet even in his sore extremity "every inch a king"—this was a man, indeed; a man who we must love, pity, sympathize with and weep for.

bound the entire evening, and when we had seen and heard the last of the great represeen and heard the last of the great repre-sentation we wished for it all over again. What must the Hamlet of young Edwin Forrest have been since, broken by age and infirmity, he could sit in a chair upon the stage and make us discern meanings in the character we had never suspected before? That is what he did that evening. His reading of the lines—of acting there was but little—gave a delight which is vivid even

Of a very different sort, but of great eminence in his way, was John E. Owens. In his prime I suppose no comedian was better loved in Pittsburg than he; and there was abundant cause for the affection bestowed. He made us laugh deliciously, and sometimes the laughter had tears in it. He had that highest quality of humor which Jefferson and all the best comedians have, the quality which rouses a complex emotion, having mirth for only one of its elements.

His John Unit became at once the friend of all who made his acquaintance, entering into their affections and abiding there forever. So did his Solon Shingle, and so did all the fine old gentlemen of all the fine old comedies he gave us from time to time. His acting, for the most part, was very quiet,

his audience in a tumuit.

And, speaking of quiet acting, Janauschek had a master of that difficult art with her the first time she played in English in Pittaburg. The play was "Bleak House," and this man—I do not recall his name—had the part of Tulkinghorn, the lawyer. After his interview with Lady Dedlock, Mr. Tulkinghorn, went to his room, and there was about and he oppressed those who looked on him-with the weight of the woe he was about to let fall. Rarely is a stronger illustration given of the intense eloquence of silence.

A WOMAN OF GENIUS. Has anyone who looked on her beautiful Has anyone who looked on her beautiful face and, watched the grace of her movements, and heard the munic of her voice, and felt the spell of her genius, forgotten Adelaide Netlson? I don't think so. She was not a woman to forget; and to remember her is to have something very valuable always

in possession.

There have been Rosalinds and Rosa-There have been Rosalinds and Rosalinds, but the one she gave us was so altogether charming that we cared not for any other who might have been or might come thereafter. More Julists have gone to untimely death upon the stage than one can count, but when this Julist died there was grief as if a well beloved friend had gone from us. The spirit of pure girlhood seemed incarnate in her. Sometimes it was a girl's passion she showed us; sometimes a girl's freakishness; sometimes a girl's arch gayety, and always a girl's winsome, loveable charm.

able charm.

And surely Caroline Bichings is not forgotten; but there may be very many who do not remember that she ever came to Pittsburg except as an opera singer. It was after her operatio days had ended in disaster. She came once as a dramatic star, and very many of her old friends flocked to the her. I remember she appeared in and very many of her old friends flocked to see her. I remember she appeared in Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone," and sang "Caller Herrin'" in a way to make us remember the best of her singing days.

Lucille Western was another one of the galaxy. Perhaps she had genius, perhaps not; at all events she had the power to make people cry. Whenever she appeared in "East Lynne" the house was packed and the atmosphere became damp from the tears shed for the woes of Lady Isabel and Madam Fine. And it was not only the women who Vine And it was not only the women who wept; there were always men in plenty who

think the people liked the actress better in those two characters than in any other.

Elizabeth's love-making with Essez; her stormy interview with him when he called her names and she demanded his sword; her signing of his death warrant; her eager waiting for the ring which would be his ples for pardon; her terrible grief and remores when at last the fatal ax has fallen; and the love

Catarra Cared.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from ast loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly that loathsome disease Catarra, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

You'll surely come to these cloak and fur rooms for bargains this week; read column ad this paper to-day. BOGGS & BURL, Allegheny. From the Bottom of the Sea. McGinty has been found at last. The mystery is solved. You can find him at your grocers. Marvin's McGinty cakes are the newest, sweetest, best in the market. Get a pound at once.

CLOTH, plush and fur shoulder capes in good assortment and at cost prices.
HUGUS & HACKE.

Cash paid for old gold and silver at Haush's, No. 295 Fith ave.

EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Latest Discoveries in and Applications of Electricity.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC RAINBOW. Shipbuilding Affected by the Price of Iron

and Steel. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

(PREPARED FOR THE DESPATOR.) Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire nformation on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column.

Mr. A. R. Foote, in his recent work on the "Economic Value of Electric Light and Power," says that the dangers of electricity are lamentably exaggerated. Selection from papers written by insurance experts are quoted, proving that electricity, when properly handled, is the force most easily trolled and least hazardous, and that electric lighting is the best and safest form of artificial illumination. The testimony of minent physicians, showing the hygienic advantages of electric light in our public theaters and halls is also given. Much of the mystery connected with electricity to the average person is caused by ignorance, or a very slight knowledge of what is in reality the greatest force which man has ever

made his servant.

A prismatic rainbow of enormous size, arching from an anchorage in the lake to a point in the Exposition grounds, was suggested to Mr. Edison by the Chicago representative, at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Edison is reported to have said: "It is feasible beyond a doubt, and it can be made a less as invitation of the most brilliant. so close an imitation of the most brilliant rainbow ever seen in the heavens as to absolutely deceive many of those not in the secret." It is now contemplated to build such a rainbow in Chicago, making the framework of the great arch as light as possible, so that the rainbow-hued bulbs of incandescent lights will appear unsup-

Prof. Forbes, in a paper read before the British Association at Newcastle, England, said he had not the slightest doubt that in abundant cause for the affection bestowed.

He made us laugh deliciously, and sometimes the laughter had tears in it. He had that highest quality of humor which Jefferson and all the best comedians have, the quality which rouses a complex emotion, having mirth for only one of its elements.

His John Unit became at once the friend of all who made his acquaintance, entering into their affections and abiding there forever. So did his Solon Shingle, and so did all the fine old gentlemen of all the fine old comedies he gave us from time to time. His acting, for the most part, was very quiet, but he had plenty of run in him that was not of the quiet sort, and very often he had his audience in a tumuit.

And, speaking of quiet acting, Janauschek

Fiber Versus Hair in Marse.

Various tests have been made with a view ascertaining the advantage to be derived from the use of manilla fibers as compared with other substances in plastering work. with the iron rods. He bends the rod to a right angle by beating it over his arm or his head, and straightens it out again by the same method. His skull seems to be incapable of injury, and this part of his programme is a puzzle to the medical fraternity. The remarkable feats accomplished by these strong men will not suffer by comparison with the vaunted deeds of the ancients. Milo, the old ox-killer, who used to gorge himself on 20 pounds of meat and 15 justs of wine at a sitting, may have had a nobler appetite than our modern athletes, who are trained on scientific principles, but he world have shrunk from a bout with St. Cyr, had the latter playfully invited him to lift a platform with 20 men sitting on it. Even Tommy Topham, the famous Englishman who, in 1836, lifted three hegsheads of water, bent pokers across his neck and arms and bearing the such property of the seems of the ancients with 20 men sitting on it. Even Tommy Topham, the famous Englishman who, in 1836, lifted three hegsheads of water, or Mary Stuart, or Medica, or Lady Macbeth so grandly effective. Far hor head, and straightens it out again by the same head, and straightens it out again by the same head, and straightens it out again by the same head, and beat in the limited space of the dressing room. In other words, and he did not do a thing before his suddent taking of he held the audience breathless for what space of the dressing room. In other words, and he did not do a thing before his audient taking of he held the audience breathless for what space of the dressing room. In other words, and he did not do a thing before his audient taking of he held the audience breathless for what space of the dressing room. In other words, and he did not do a thing before his addent taking of he held the audience breathless for what word, and he did not do a thing before his addent taking of he held the audience breathless for what word, and he did not do a thing before his audient taking of he held the audience as absorbed in thinking over a very impor One of the most conclusive of these tests was made with four plates of equal size, one consay, entirely severed. Another test was made of mortar mixed with manilla hemp made of mortar mixed with manilla hemp and best goat's hair respectively. The mixtures were stored in barrels in a dry cellar for nine months, and when examined the hair mortar crumbled and broke apart, very little of the hair being visible, showing that it had been consumed by the lime; but the other containing the hemp, showed great cohesion, it being quite an effort to pull it apart, the hemp fibers permeating the mass, and being but little affected by the lime.

New Machine for Winding Silk. The new machine for winding silk, which was shown at the Paris Exposition, owes its invention to the ingenuity of the representative of a French silk firm. This gentle man, while at Sautari, watching the departure of camels, loaded with spools of silk for Teheran, was struck with the disproportion in weight of silk to spools, the latter being 75 per cent of the load, while the loss of camels on the journey was 10 per cent. Upon thinking over the matter he decided that the silk should be wound without making it square, or causing it to kink, that the spools for commerce and the reels for the sewing machine should be done away with, and a wound silk or thread, of equable strength, suitable for hand and usehine use, be provided for the worker. The "Star Disk," in which silk is wound on 12 bobbins at the same time is the adm vice which has been evolved. It is made in all sizes adapted to the requirements of the trade.

Textile Fiber in Cotton Stalk. According to a recent experiment, a very valuable and important part of the cotto plant has hitherto been wasted. It occurred to a manufacturer of Helena, Ark., that some use could be made of the cotton stalk, woman. And she was a woman, not a monster. In the sleep-walking scene, when all has come to naught, and only remorss and terror are left, she was so womanly that pity thrust down condemnation.

It was the subtle quality of womanliness in her characters which made Ristori's representations of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart so popular. The plays were not strong, from either the literary or the historical standpoint, perhaps; but they became favorites with Pittsburg audiences, and I think the people liked the actress better in those two characters than in any other.

Elizabeth's love-making with Essez; her stormy interview with him when he called and he sent a quantity of it to a factory in New York to be operated upon in the same 172 Orio street, and F. H. Eggers & Son, manner as flax and hemp. The results Orio and Chestnut streets. covery to the cotton growing States is incal-culable. The extraction from the stalk takes about six hours, and is effected by an electric process.

The Eye and Color. Mr. Parkyns, in the course of one of the Gilehrist lectures delivered at Colchester. England, on "The Eve and Color," gave several interesting illustrations of color-blindness. He told an amusing aneodote of Dalton, who, being a Quaker, objected to bright colors. Once in going to some celebration it was necessary that he should wear bration it was necessary that he should wear his robe, which was bright scarlet. His friends feared that he would refuse to don it; but, contrary to their fears, he was so pleased with it that for several days after he insisted on-wearing it is the streets, with, as Mr. Parkyns said, a "top-hat on top." He thought it was gray. The lecturer men-tioned several times the amount of Jamage, Jama to children's even at school by bad done to children's eyes at school by bad treatment, chiefly in two ways, by having insufficient light and not being placed at the best distance from the book.

Developing Room Illumination.

Rapid improvement is being shown in various branches of photography. A yellow-green light is the latest illuminant for the developing room. Not only does it afford better illumination than the ruby light, but it is also less irritating to the ores. In many developing rooms yellow light is taking the place of ruby, even where very sensitive plates are exposed. The sodium lamp, which gives a pure yellow until January 3.

Holidar Excursion Rates.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. B. Co., in pursuance of its usual liberal policy will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates during the holidary season. Tickets will be sold to and from all stations on its lines east of the Ohio river from December 21 to January 1, inclusive, good for return trip notil January 4, inclusive.

Tickets will be sold from Pittaburg to all stations west of the Ohio river, including Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, good to return until January 3.

low blage, and considerable illuminating power has been found to be perfectly safe and far more pleasant than the old argand burner with the red chimney.

Hor-Air Treatment of Phthiais. Dr. Weigert's hot-air treatment of phthisis has been carefully tested in St. Pe-tersburg, with unsatisfactory results. The cases selected were chiefly those where the suberculosis had affected the upper part of the lungs or the laryngeal tissues, the author thinking that whatever might be the tem-perature of the hot air, by the time is had persture of the hot air, by the time it had penetrated to the remote parts of the pulmonary substance it must, at least, reach the larynx without much cooling, so that if the inhalation of heated air is capaple of exerting any influence on the tubercle bacilli, a throat case presents the most favorable opportunity for testing its power. In spite of every precaution, however, no good resulted from the treatment, several of the patients succumbing to the disease, and the others showing no signs of any real improvement.

Brick as a Pavement Material. In a late discussion on a paper on "Pav-ing Brick, Its Manu acture and Usa," in Philadelphia, the advantages of brick street pavements were put forward. One important point mentioned was that in Cincionati some very hard granite was put down for some very hard granite was put down for paving purposes, the City Engineer having discarded the softer granites. After a time the granite became glossy and the horses fell upon it, causing a petition against its use to be circulated by the citizens. The result was that the pavements were taken up and the soft granite, which had been previously discarded, was replaced with improved results. This went to show that any paving material which is liable to be polished in the course of time is unsafe for paving purposes, and proved an additional argument in favor of brick pavements.

It frequently happens that fine engravings, notwithstanding every precaution, besome solled and stained, and a recipe for restoring them is valuable. Put the engraving on a smooth board and cover it with a thin layer of common salt, finely with a thin layer of common salt, finely pulverised; then squeeze lamon juice upon the salt until a considerable portion of it is dissolved. After every part of the picture has been subjected to this treatment, elevate one end of the board so that it will form an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. Then pour on the engraving boiling water until the salt and lemon juice are well washed off. It will then be perfectly free from stain. It must be dried on the board or on some smooth surface gradually.

board, or on some smooth surface gradually. If dried by the fire or sun is will be tinged with a dingy, yellowish color

A Setback to Shipbuilding. A reliable English authority states that the British shipbuilders are placed in a serious position by the rise in the price of iron and steel, and a further advance would prejudice them very seriously. Unless there is a speedy fall in plates and raw material, the pre-eminence of this great British industry will be seriously threatened, and the question may be solved as to whether the America. tion may be solved as to whether the American flag may not resume its former position upon the high seas. Much of the best steel used on the Civde and at Barrow comes from Spain, and the rumor of an export duty on the product being considered by that power has created consternation in the trade.

Solidification of Petroleum That the commercial practibility of solidifying petroleum, upon which doubt was cast some time ago, is established, is proved by the exhibition of Prof. Millefleurs, before a meeting of Parisian scientists, of several bricks of petrolenm, which he had pro-duced by an original process. The bricks were hard enough to be handled without in-convenience, yet soft enough to be cut with a stout knife. They burned slowly when touched with a lighted match. Prof. Millefleurs claims that they are non-explosive and

inexpensive. A Useful Chillan Burk. At a late meeting of the Linnean Society, specimens of the bark of Quillaia saponaria from Chili were exhibited. An extract of this bark has been used for some time for cleansing silk and wool, and in special preparations for cleaning gloves, etc. It is, however, stated that it will solidify the hy-drocarbon oils, even bensoline, and thus in-

sure safe transport on a long voyage. The addition of a small quantity of citric acid renders them liquid again. The scintillometer, the invention of Belgian scientist, which is used for measuring the scintillation of the stars, is now util ized by meteorologists as an aid to the prediction of the weather. Authorities diffe as to the exact cause of scintillation, and Mr. Ranyard has published an article, in which he examines the facts, and gives an explanation of the reason why stars seem to scintillate, while planets do not.

Mr. Frank Faville, a druggist at Dolge-ville, N. Y., says he would not go to the trouble and expense of sending to Iowa for medicines if he did not believe them to be medicines if he did not believe them to be superior to any he could procure nearer home. Chamberlain's Ccugh Remedy, manufactured by Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia., is iamous for its cures of coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment; besides it leaves the system in a strong and healthy condition. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by E. G. Stuckey, Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth sta., Penn ave. and cor. Wylie ave. and Fulton sta.; also by Merkell Bros., cor. Pena and Frankstown aves. Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fith ave., Carl Hartwig, Butler st., Pitteburg, and in Allegheny City by E. E. Heck, 72 and W4 Federal st., Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Preble sves., Fred H. Eggers,

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. Low Rate Tickete via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Holiday excursion tickets, at low round trip rates, will be sold from all ticket offices of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg on December 31, 1889, and January 1, 1890, good going on date of sale and returning until January 3, 1890. To the West Vin B. & O.

New and handsome Pullman sleepers are run through without change via the B. & o. R. R. from Pittsburg to Cincinnati and Chicago, on the train leaving Pittsburg daily at 7:30 P. M., arriving Cincinnati next morning at 6:55 and Chicago at 10:55.

The route is via Wheeling and Benwood. At the latter point the Chicago sleeper is atattached to the vestibule limited and breakfast is served in the dining car as the train approaches Chicago.

approaches Chicago.

These trains make connection at Cincinnati and Chicago with all lines leading beyond those cities. If you contemplate a trip to the West or South, try the B. & O. routs. Information in regard to rates of fare, etc., will be cheerfully furnished by ticket agents B. & O. B. B. or by E. D. Smith, Division Passenger Agent, cor. Wood street and Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Msu

HUNTING FOR FREAKS

How Museum Managers Search for Marvelons Attractions

SALARIES PAID TO THE STARS.

Demand by the People for Something New and Attractive.

INGIDENTS IN A TOUR OF DISCOVERY

There is a perversity of spirit in hun

nature which leads mankind to regard the

ocentric and bisarre with admiring wonder. In the familiar language of the Mikado, "there's a fascination frantic in the odd." The inventive Yankee has sucseded in turning this passion for the fantastic to good account in a business way by introducing to the showman's boards the anomally known in popular parlance as "a freak." The crippled mendicant who exposes his distorted limbs on the street corners of European cities, in America poses on the stage as a star, while paying audiences flock to view him. A freak must not neces-sarily be deformed in order to fulfill the requirements of his calling. If he be sufficiently differentiated from his fellows by any startling peculiarity, he is thoroughly equipped for a professional career, and is in position to draw a substantial salary, while, like the Pharisee, he thanks God that he is not like other men. There is a peculiar pathos in the life of a freak, which, sketched by the master pencil of the creator of Little Nell, would challenge the tenderness and pity of all mankind. The misshapen offpity of all mankind. The misshapen off-spring, whose existence is a reproach and a burden of woe to indigent parents, frequent-ly becomes their staff of strength and the source of a goodly income, but at the cost of sacrificing shame and making of deformity a stock in trade.

Humor and pathos usually go hand in hand, and the freak is not wanting in hu-morous aspects. There is something ex-quisitely funny in the thought of adopting obesity as a profession, or the idea of chew-

quisitely funny in the thought of adopting obesity as a profession, or the idea of chewing tacks for a livelihood, and it is very possible that many patrons of the freak are attracted to the platform where he abides less by curiosity than by a sense of the ludicrous elements in the spectacle which he presents. The freak, as such, first made his appearance in the sideshow which was a feature of the old-time circus. It was soon discovered that he was a paying attraction in and by himself, and the evolution of the dime museum was the result.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

This institution came into being about ten years ago, and has had a phenomenal run of prosperity. Shrewd managers have built up fortunes by exhibiting their anomalous fellow creatures, and the freaks themselves have earned handsome salaries simply by putting themselves in evidence.

But the range of human deformity and eocentricity is necessarily limited, and most of the attractions in this line have become familiar to the public, and passed into the realm of what show people know as "back numbers." As a consequence, the managers of dime museums are obliged to exercise the greatest ingenuity and industry in order to secure prodigies for the delectation of their audiences.

"The frenk is still the drawing card of a

"The freak is still the drawing card of a dime museum," said one of these gentlemen. "That this is recognized by the museums is best shown by the fact that their managers invariably make the freaks the chief advertising feature. But freaks are scarce, and one of the species soon becomes a chestnut after showing about the circuit. A freak that commands \$500 a week during his first season is often glad to get \$50 a week a year or two afterward."

"What methods do you adopt to secure freaks?" asked the writer.

"Well, in the first place, the museum managers, in common with the rest of the world, rely for news on the columns of the daily papers. The appearance of a prodigy in the physical or mental order is a matter of news, and is chronicled as such. We scan the great dailies closely for announcements of this sort, and an agent is at once dispatched to interview the marvel, and, if it be found bons fide, to secure it for exhibition. That is the standard method. Then, too, in vacation time it is usual for the too, in vacation time it is usual for the auperintendent or sgent of a museum to make a haphazard tour in out of the way districts, and strive, by diligent inquiry, to discover freaks of nature in the human fam-

"Such a quest must necessarily be some what ardnous, and adventurous, as well," said the reporter tentatively. HUNTING FOR FREAKS.

"You may well say so," was the reply.
"I have been on numberless expeditions of the sort, and I can assure you that the work cut out for a man is of a sort that is calculated to try his patience and tax his ingenuity to the utmost. My usual method is to register at a hotel in an out of the way village, and allow my mission to become known to a tew of the oldest inhabitants.
These are usually the greatest gossips in the village, and allow my mission to become known to a tew of the oldest inhabitants. These are assually the greatest gossips in the neighborhood, and what they don't know about the family affairs of the country side isn't worth knowing. It is not difficult to get them to teil you countless stories of the rarest prodigies indigenous to the vicinity, but, on inquiry, you usually learn that the invaluable freaks you fancied yourself about to secure are all dead now. If, by chance, one still survives, and you should seek it out, you are, indeed, fortunate if exasperating and ludicrous disappointment is not your portion. Several years ago, at a little hamlet in Arcostook county, Me., I was told that some 10 miles away a babe had been born with a full set of teeth. I at once engaged a team and drove post-haste to the farmhouse in which the infant was said to have first seen the light of day. On arriving at the place I was met by a decrepit old woman, who invited me into the kitchen, and, in reply to my queries, solumnly assured me that my information was correct. She, herself, she averred, had given birth to the phenomenal baby. She had all the appearance of a centenarian, and you may imagine that her statement was something of a staggerer. My discomfiture was complete when she hobbled out into the garden and returned with a hulking, sheepish fellow of 50 odd years, whom she introduced as her son and the baby in question. 'Show the gen'l man yer teeth, Lige,' shricked the old croue, while the infant of 50 grinned hideously in obedience. 'Ain't them beauties?' He had 'em all when he was born. Er course they've growed some at, but they're the same eedentienl teeth, an' don't yer fergit it.'

Amanager's disapplier meets.

A MANAGER'S DISAPPOINTMENTS. "It would be superfluous to say that I did "It would be superfluous to say that I did not engage that treak. It is quite a usual thing to hunt for days for an alleged prodigy, and find, at last, a fellow with a club toot or a wart on his nose. Last spring I started in search of three brothers, who, Dame Rumor averred, were all three the unfortanate possessors of jointless legs. The upshot of my quest was the discovery of a larmer's son who was unfering from a stiff kase.

"There are three difficulties with which the searcher after freaks has to contend. These are the lack of freaks in nature, the difficulty of finding them, consequent upon the secrecy in which men envelop their infirmities, and, lastly, the shrinking modesty which renders it often impossible to secure an attraction after it has been uncarined. Freaks of a peculiarly curious nature are

an attraction after it has been unearthed.
Freaks of a peculiarly curious nature are frequently found in wealthy families, by whom the very suggestion of exhibiting a deformity for the sake of pecuniary gain would be received as an insult. Then, too, there are families whose religious scrunics make such a proceeding a thing to be abhorred. You cannot expect that a family who object to attending a theatrical performance would calmly countenance the appearance of one of its members as a salismed freak on the stage of a museum. It will be seen at ones, then, that the task of securing a freak, even after finding it, is one beset with difficulties and requiring the greatest fact and delicacy. Why, I called

a a family out West last summer, with a museum. The delicate nature of my mission may be imagined when I tell you that, if I had succeeded in engaging the young lady. I would have billed her as 'The Homeitest Woman on Earth.' Of course, it was necessary to get her consent to such an arrangement beforehand.

A DELICATE TASK.

"Well, just think of the womanly pride and maidenly modesty which it was my difficult duty to avoid wounding, while I impressed on the damsel the pecuniary advantages which would acrue to her, should the consent to sign with me. In this instance, I failed to secure the freak, and, moreover, I fear that the young woman harbore uncharitable thoughts toward me. But she is the bomeliest woman on earth, just the same, and there's a fortune in it for her if she can ever be brought to think so."

"Are the old-time freaks in much demand—the Albino girl, the living skeleton, the lattoced man, etc.?"

"No; they are in the sere and yellow leaf. We call them 'fill-ups." Their places have been usurped for the most part by the sensational bridge jumper, the man who navigates the Atlantic in a docy, or the couple that got married up in a balloon. Attractions of this kind, however, are usually seven-days' wonders. They are great drawing cards while the fame of their exploits is fresh, but they soon lose their grip on the public. What the public wants is to be continually surprised with new wonders, and it is our balances to cater to that demand. Our stage show is a satisfying performance, but a stage show would never draw the populace as a new freak will."

"What are the salaries which freaks command?"

"What are the salaries which freaks com-"Freaks command salaries which range all the way from \$25 a week to \$1,000 a week. The freak must needs make hay while the sun shines, and, as I have said, the sunshine of the freak is as short-lived as a winter's day. The wonder of to-day soon becomes a thing familiar to the masses, and the big salary of the first season dwindles year by year until it touches rock bottom. Then the freak is fallen from his high eatsie, and is relevated to some cobwobbed corner

and is relegated to some cobwebbed corns of the museum as a "fill-up." A YOUTH OF NOBLE ANCESTEY.

A Boy Descended From Five Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Boston Gasette.) The little son of Mr. Clymer, instructor of English at Harvard, is remarked by the curious in such things as being desce from no less than five different signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother, who was of the Livingston family of New York, represents three of the signers. His father is a grandson of the late. Admiral Shubrick, and a lineal descendant of that George Clymer of Pennsylvania. whose name appears at the bottom of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

A Unique War Relie.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. Colonel R. A. Crawford, of Atlanta, bas in his possession quite a unique old war relic. It is a small Yankee canteen surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. The canteen was presented to Colwings. The canteen was presented to Colonel Crawford a number of years ago by the Secretary and Treasurer of the First Michigan Volunteers, as a memente of three stormy meetings between the two at the battles of Maivern Hill, in all three of which Colonel Craw ord confronted the Michiganders. The Federal soldier found out who was his fighting foe and presented to Colonel Crawford the canteen as a tribute of the high estimation in which they hald of the high estimation in which they held him as a hard fighter.

Save Your Hair BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.
This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color,

fullness, and beauty of the hair. "I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich. color was restored."-Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my

hair grew Thick and Strong.

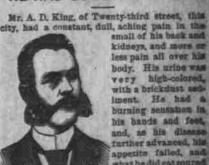
It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."

—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair casy to arrange."— Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. HE HAD CONSTANT PAIN.



burning sensation in his bands and feet and, as his disease further advanced, his appetite failed, and what he did cat sourced on his stomach, causing much eructan of gas. His skin bad

Dr. Shapin. of gas. His aris had stantly tired and finally became so weak as is be unable to attend to any husiness.

After becoming cured be status: "This is to certify that I have received treatment from the physicians of the Polypathic Medical Institute, at 420 Poon avenue, and am entirely cared of my disease.

They treat successfully all forms of kidney, and urinary diseases, chronic diseases and surgery. Cory.

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